wheels to be post pasts, or the post post in the money remitted.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world—if used, will be liberally paid for. Her Our Foreign Correspondents are particularly nequested to seal all Let-ADVERTISEMENTS renewed every day.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Uncle Tom's Cabin. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Shocking Events

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—THE LANCERS—TRYING IT ON—WANTED A TROUSAND MILLINERS.

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-Afternoon Day Degrees or Chimp-Evening, Uncle Ton's Casis. WALLACK'S THEATRE-Broadway-Love for Love-AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon and Evening, THE

BROADWAY MENAGERIE-LILLIPUTIAN KING-MAN-

CHRISTY'S AMERICAN OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broad WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Minstrel Hall, 444 Broad-

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broadway-Buck-BANVARD'S GEGRAMA, 506 Broadway-Panonama or

PURNISH GALLERY, 563 Broadway-Day and Night. STONOR BLITT-BROOKING INSTITUTE BRYAN GALLERY OF CHRISTIAN ART-843 Broad-

WHOLE WORLD-377 and 379 Breadway-Afternoon of Evening.

New York, Wednesday, March 8, 1854.

To the Advertising Public.

The season of business is now approaching, and advertising in the most widely circulating newspaper is one of the prime elements of success

In this view we can freely recommend the New York PRINAID as the greatest establishment of the Scind on this continent. Its daily circulation is at this moment the bargest in the civilized world, either in Europe or Ameries, being now nearly fifty-five thousand per day, which is far beyond that of the London Times.

Including its weekly editions, its aggregates may be stated as follows:-AGGREGATE CIRCULATION OF THE NEW YORK HERALD

Four hundred thousand double sheets per work. Twenty million double sheets per annum.

Four hundred thousand dollars worth of white paper use To persons in trade, and to advertisers of all kinds

such a channel of circulation is the ready way to success in life. The HERALD's prices for advertising, considering the vast circulation of this journal, are more reasonable, though apparently higher, than the rates exacted from the public by any other establishment in New York.

From the simple statement of these facts the public can judge for themselves in all advertising matters.

Mails for Europe.

THE NEW YORK HERALD-EDITION FOR EUROPE. The royal mail steamship Europa, Capt. Shannon, wil leave this port at one o'clock this day for Liverpool. The European mails will close at a quarter to elected this morning.

The WERRLY HERALD, (printed in French and English,) will be published at half-past zine o'clock this morning. Single copies, in wrappers, sixpence.

Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the New York Herald will be received at the following places LIVERPOOL. . John Hunter, No. 2 Paradise street.

LONDON Edwards, Sandford & Co., No. 17 Cornhill.

Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catherine street PARE..... Livingston, Wells & Co. 8 Place de la Ronzas

OUR AGENTS IN PARIS, FRANCE.

We beg leave to state to our readers and patrons in Paris, and Europe generally, that Mr. B. H. Revoil, 17 Rue de la Banque, Paris, is no longer connected with the New York Herald, either as correspondent or agent.

Mesers. Livingston & Wells, 8 Place de la Bourse, are our only agents in Paris, both for advertisements and

The Important News from Europe.

By the arrival of the steamship Alps at Boston. and Atlantic at Sandy Hook, we are enabled to lay before our readers a very complete synopsis of one week's later news from Europe. Our summary would have been far more complete had not the latter vessel got aground at the Hook. We are sorry to say she had not succeeded in getting off when last

heard from.

The news brought by the Atlantic is most important. It was announced in the Paris Moniteur-the official organ of the government-that the Czar's reply to the Napoleon letter had been received in that city on the 18th ultimo, and that the overtures for a peace arrangement which were contained it that important paper had been rejected by Nicholas. It was the opinion of the Moniteur that after the decided negative of the Russian autocrat there remained no chance of a pacific solution of the Eastern difficulty. In the meantime, the war preparations which were in such active progress in England and France when the Alps sailed, were perfected by the embarkation of British troops at Dublin, Southampton, and Liverpool, the voting of the army and navy supplies in the House of Commons, and the shipping of French soldiers from Africa for Turkey. Queen Victoria had issued a proclamation against the exportation of munitions of war or marine machiners to hostile Powers. Muchinery may be sent to friendly nations. Joseph Sturge, with the English peace deputation, were at St. Petersburg, but had failed

So far as relates to the details of the war movements, the news by the Alps is not materially altered from that previously received. The exensive preparations for hostilities in England and France continued with unabated activity. No fur ther fighting had occurred in the Principalities, but it was daily expected that the Russians would make another attack on Kalefat. The Russians had rendered themselves so obnoxious to the peasantry that it had been found necessary to confine the soldiers to the camp, in order to preserve them from assassination. From Asia we learn that the Russians had again been repulsed from fort Chefkatal, with a loss of two thousand men. Louis Napoleon's letter in reply to the Czar is reported to have produced great indignation at the palace of St. Petersburg. Military preparations were still going forward upon a most magnificent scale throughout Russia, but the unmistakeable signs of a revolutionary spirit in Poland had rendered it prudent to suspend the withdrawal of troops from that quarter.

Omer Pacha's camp at Shumla had been broke up; he was strengthening his position at Kalefat and additional fortifications were being made as Consta tinopie. An escort of eleven British war steamers took six thousand men from the Turkish capital on the 7th inst., but their destination is not

According to the very latest news by the Atlantic, the Russians were bombarding Rustchuk, and a ra-mor was current that they had captured seven Turkish ships. Owing to the equivocal position of Aus tria, Napoleon was said to be on the point of placing one hundred thousand troops on the Italian frontier. Three thousand troops left Liverpool for Turkey on the day the Atlantic sailed, and the war feeling in England had reached a pitch of excitement that scarcely knew any bounds. By the Alps we have the brief announcement of

another case of dreadful suffering at sea. The bark Bona Dea, from Savannah for Liverpool, was recently waterlogged, and the remn a deplorable state of starvation, they having been without food or water for twelve days. Ten, including the captain, had perished from am ne, but the remaining seven at last accounts were recovering.

A dreadful colliery explosion had then place near Wigan, England, by which one hundred men

Mr. Buchanan has been not'fied t'at 'e may appear at Court in any dress he pleases.

The commercial advices, which more immediately interest nearly all Americans in a pecuniary way, will be scanned with the keenest interest. Every department of trade seems to have greatly fluctuated between the sailing of the Alps and the Atlantic. The British funds became depressed; cotton fell off in price and activity, and brea stuffs rose to figures corresponding with those reported by the

On the opening of the United States Senate yesterday, Mr. Everett explained that he was prevented by illness from remaining throughout the long sitting on Friday, and was consequently unable to record his vote on the Nebraska bill. He now wished his name to be placed on record against that measure. Mr. Clayton made a similar request; but objection was made, on the ground that the various other gentlemen who were absent would probably also desire the same privilege. This would establish a bad precolent-one that might in some cases change the original tenor of the votes on passing or defeating bills. On reference to the despatches, it will be seen that Mr. Everett was furnished with a certificate of illness by Drs. Seward, Wade and others.

Quite an interesting debate took place on the re ception of the Free Farm bill by the Senate. Gen. Cass thought the time had come when the government should cease to derive revenue from the sale of the public lands. He was in favor of the bill. Mr. Mason intimated that if this measure should become a law there would certainly be a change with regard te the purchase of territory in future. .This is the point, exactly. The people of the old and nearly all of the new States, upon sober second Inought, will not be likely to quietly sobmit to have money paid out of the public treasury for land in order to provide farms free of cost to all those who may desire them. Further, according to the deeds by which several of "the old States ceded their superfluous domains to the general government, it was expressly stipulated that the land should be sold for the bene fit of all the States; therefore, if these contracts are to be set eside on the part of the government, the land should revert to and be distributed among the States. The bill will probably be reported by the Land Committee to-day, and we shall consequently soon have an opportunity of assertaining the sentiments of the Senate concerning this important subject. It has always been hinted that this measure, in connection with the Nebraska-Kansas bill, will effectually put a check upon the extension of slavery. We shall see.

The House of Representatives was principally engaged on business connected with the organized territories yesterday. The chief topic of discussion was the Senate bill granting between five and six hundred thousand acres of land to aid Minnesota in the construction of a railroad from St. Paul's to Lake Superior, the distance being two hundred miles. Mr. Lane, of Indiana, stated that he had been informed through a reliable source that many persons now in Washington, including Congressmen, were deeply interested in the passage of this bill, in consequence of having lately become the owners of immense tracts of land near the terminus en, were deeply interested in the passage of of the road. This statement tends to confirm what we have hitherto said concerning these extraordinary railroad land speculating schemes. In the course of the day several gentlemen made known their opposition to these projects, and declared that they would conflict with and materially detract from the benevolent objects of the Free Farm bill. This is an indication that Congress is about to pursue the old road with regard to the fand questionthe House will repudiate the Senate's railroad bills, and, by way of retaliation, the Senate will kill the

A large number of bills of considerable importance to the inhabitants of this city are slowly undergoing consideration in the Legislature. Among these is one proposing to create a Board of Commissioners to inquire into the causes of fires. After another long debate, the Senate yesterday ordered the prohibitory liquor bill to a third reading, by a vote of seventeen to ten. It provides that the law shall go into operation on the 1st submitted to the people.

The Universal Republican Democratic Society held a regular meeting last evening, in the Stuyvesant Institute, at which a variety of business was transacted. A petition relative to the case of Frederick Weichel was approved of, engrossed, and directed to be forwarded to Washington for presentation to the Senate and House of Representatives. Members were very indignant at the amendment made in the Nebraska-Kansas bill, on motion of Senator Clayton, by which aliens who had declared their intentions to become citizens were excluded from the exercise of the franchise in the Territorial elections. It was ordered that a strong protestnot a petition-against the clause be forwarded to the House of Representatives. Colonel Forbes read an interesting proposition from the Cuban Junta, inviting members and others to send in a written prize treatise as to the best means of abolishing slavery in Cuba. The subject of slavery generally was then considered, and M. Rosset (in French,) stated that he had many conversations on the subject with General Lafayette in 1830, and that the General was decidedly of opinion that the existence of slavery was dangerous to the stability of the Union and very pernicious to the South itself. The German Military Commission reported that they had determined not to send out any men to aid the Sultan so long as he was allied with France and England. The Germans did not repudiate the principles of liberty, but objected to such aid for such a cause. It was announced that Colonel Doheny would be present to explain to what point of Europe or Asia the twenty thousand Irishmen lately organized were to go; but at half-past ten o'clock the Colonel had not appeared.

The annual Commencement of Dr. Aylett's medical lectures was held last evening at the New York

The feeling in the flour market was somewhat better yesterday, and holders demanded and obtained an advance of fully six cents per barrel. The purchases for export were light, and shippers were waiting the receipt of letters by the Alps, or further news by the Atlantic. The chief transactions were made by buyers to meet contracts falling due the present month. Corn was two or three cents per oushel higher, while wheat was held at firmer rates.

Cotton also closed with a very firm market. We elsewhere publish the continuation of the Coroner's inquest upon the body of the man who was found murdered under very mysterious circomstances, in Williamsburg. The body has been recognized as that of an Italian patriot refugee, named Giovanni Ferdinandi, who was employed as a parber in Broadway. This is the second Italian patriot who has been murdered in this vicinity withn a few months, and under circumstances which give rise to the suspicion that a cons stracy exists to destroy the lives of all who rendered themselves conspicuous in the struggles of the Italians for free

We have neither room nor time to refer to much of the matter possessing more than usual interest in this morning's paper. The annexed are simply the headings of a portion of the articles on the inside pages :- Continuation of the Coroner's inquest in the Gardner tragedy, including a history of the case : Late News from Mexico and Texas; Decision in the e Court on the Musical Controversy respecting Catherine Hayes; Proceedings in the Court of

government will probably give to John Charles Gardner, the brother and ally of George A., of the tremendous Gardner claim, the benefit of a free pardon, on condition of his turning State's evidence against the unpunished conspirators in that magnificent swindl . It is to be hoped that this will be done. John Charles Gar iner has declared his determination, in the face of the verdict against his brother, of standing his trial. This is courageous; but as his conviction would not reach the more important and criminal conspirator, while his evidence against them might bring them all to justice, we trust that gov r ment will secure his testimony, if accessible, as the condition of a full discharge.

At the same time, we'r commend to the District Attorney at Washington, the Marshal of the District, and all others having authority in the premises, the policy of indicting and arresting for trial every individual, great or small, who has shared in the spoils of the Gardner claim. Let the grand jury indict every man of them. No doubt, from some of them, even without the evidence of John Charles Gardn r, the clue to the whole of the mysteries of the Gardner case may be obtained. Having been somewhat instrumental in the first disclosure of this Gardn' ar fraud to the world, we are desirous to have t he whole thing, in all its ramifications, made as clear as the light of day.

The letter of George A. Gardner, from London, is a curious and interesting paper. He speaks with the indignation of an honest man, of the "base origin" of the original charges made against him is the HERALD. His first impulse was to return by the first steamer, to vindicate his character," and to "proceed against bis calumniators." Very likely, too, but for the honesty of President Fillmore, who was neither to be bought off nor scared off, there would have been a prosecution against us for libel by Dr. Gardner. And who knows what might have followed? Having secured his claim of \$428,000, deducting lawyers' and agents fees, say \$200,000, Pr. Gardner could have come on to New York, instituted a libel suit againt JAMES GORDON BEN NETT, making copious extracts from the HERALD upon which to base it-he could have excited with his \$228,000 the sympathies of some incorruptible lawver. merely for the love of justice, injured innocence, a good fee, and a little spitea lawyer who, for five hundred dollars, will prove to-day that white is black, and, for the same fee, will prove to-morrow that black is white; a lawyer who, like the talented Jeremy Diddler, is ready to do anything in the way of charity by which he can turn an honest penny. Next, having procured such a lawyer, the injured Dr. Gardner could have raised the hue and cry among our envious and malignant cotemporaries, of the abominations of the Satanic press, of the rascality, the villany, and the horrible crimes of Bennett against the codfish aristocracy and all other good people; and, with these appliances, and interested witnesses, and a prejudiced and ignorant jury, what would there be to hinder the innocent and calumniated Dr. Gardner from obtaining a verdict of at least ten thousand dollars damages? Nothing. We have had a narrow escape.

In this view of the subject, we are free to express our hearty thanks to honest Millard Fillmore. By bringing at least one of the real criminals to justice, he has saved us from a verdict of ten, and, perhaps, fifteen or twenty thousand dollars damages for defamation of character in the case of Dr. Gardner. But for President Fillmore, he would have got off with his money, and would doubtless have made usmoke for suspecting the honesty of his claim and for injuring his business prospects.

But the fearful and melancholy fate of poor Gardner should not suspend the work of justice in ferreting out his accomplices. Gen. Waddy Thompson, of South Carolina, enjoys a high reputation. He knew Dr. Gardner as a dentist in the city of Mexico. He gave Dr. Gardner a good character at Washington: was, we understand, the first and principal counsel of the deceased in behalf of his claim. Knowing Dr. Gardner to be an honest man. Gen. Thompson believed, no doubt, that his claim was honest; and perhaps both were deceived by other parties. If, therefore, John Charles andner is not permitted to turn State's evidence, we should think it is due to Gen. Thompson that he should be allowed, before a court of justice, to explain how he was deceived in this Gardner fraud; and we also think the government should permit him to return his fee as counsel-\$40,000-if he desires to do so. And so of Hon. George Evans, President of the Board; Major Lally, Thomas Corwin, Moses B. Corwin, George Law, Mr. Marsh, and others. Let them all be heard, and let them all refund their money, if they desire it. Why should the government refuse them this simple act of

THE NEBRASKA AGITATION-DESPERATION OF THE NORTHERN ANTI-SLAVERY FANATICS. - If there were any doubt of the desperation with which our anti-slavery factions of the North have entered upon the work of disunion, in connection with this Nebraska agitation, that doubt would be dispelled by reading the Northern abolition and free soil journals of the present time. Among others, the New York Tribune is exhausting the "Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin" in its choice selections concerning "the enormities" of what it calls the "dark and shameful system of Southern slavery." The latest firebrand from this quarter is the following, purporting to have been received in a bandbill from Texas:-

Our correspondent (says the Tribune), who

dates from another town in the same State, I send you herewith the professional card of one of our slave catchers. I would remark, by way of information, that the dogs spoken of are unusually severe. Not long since I saw a slave pass through the streets of this place who had been captured by a pack belonging here, and his raiment and dusky hide were ruptured and rent to a degree.

Could further evidence be required that the Nebraska question is firing up the anti-slavery agitation to white heat? Next we may look out for an arrival of a few George Thompsons and extra Fred Douglasses from England, under the patronage of Stafford House and the British aristocracy. Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's the British Cabinet, to the resone. The game is a tremendous one-it comprehends the di tion of this Union, a ad its reconstruction into two or three, or hal I a dozen, separate confederacies. The stak' s are immense: the balance of power upon this Continent—the trade of the South-t'e nav al and commercial supremacy of England upon 'the high seas. In this work, the alliance between American abolitionists and the anti-slavery headquarters at Stafford House is as close f as the "accord and harmony" between Eng' and and France upon the regulation of all the affairs of the Old World and the New.

What, then, tecomes the paramount duty of

all Unic m-loving men, North and South? It is to rise at once, and meet face to face, and put down this unholy alliance between our Northern anti- alavery factions and the British aristocracy -ti is unholy alliance of sedition, disunion, and civ il war. In this view, we call upon the people of No w Hampshire, the Union-loving men of all parti es-without attempting to follow the dodgings f the Administration at Washington-we call spon them to meet this Nebraska bill as a question between the Constitution and the Union on the one hand, and the Anglo-American antislavery conspiracy of disunion on the other. We see that the teachings of Kossuth, Kinkel and Mazzini have sown broadcast among our German population the seeds of abolitionism; but let the people of New Hampshire open the ball on the other side on Tuesday next. It is said that the triumph of the democrats will be a triumph not only of the administration in New Hampshire, but of the Nebraska bill in the House. And what if it is? What if the administration has tackled itself to Douglas and his bill? The measure is constitutional. Let the people, then, of New Hampshire, meet the question upon this direct issue-"Shall the Nebraska bill be passed by the House, or defeated?" The whigs oppose it, the democrats are for it. The case is clear.

for the furtherance of the important objects for which it was convened.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. Anderwas, who made the following appropriate remarks:—Suffer me, said he, to congratulate you, fellow-citizens, in view of the change of circumstances under which you have assembled to-day, to perfect the action which you commenced last evening. Moved by the determined and undivided will of the people of this city, expressed in every possible form, our municipal government have at last began to act in the right direction. The Fourd of Health were last night empowered by the two houses of our city legislature to adopt immediate measures to clean our streets—and as one of the first fruits, our eyes were this morning greeted with a novel and blessed sight of dirt carts gathering up and carrying off the mud and filth in which we have been floundering for so many, many months. Thank God, the voice of the people has not yet lost its power—it must—it shall, sooner or later, be obeyed. Official corruption may for a time triumph, and the rights and interests of the masses be disregarded and trodden under foot by men grown bold and shameless in their career of venality—but, happily for us, we are not without a remedy, and I trust the time may never arrive in cur history as a people when we shall lose the conscicusness that we have in our own hands this remedy—a remedy adequate to the removal of every evil that may be brought upon our social and political interests by the depravity of our rulers or by imbeellity in the administration of our government. Such an evil has been brought upon as in this city; it exists in the form of neglected streets—streets recking with accumulations of rillh unparalleled, I venture to say; in any city within the limits of Christendom; not only destroying our personal comfort, prejudicing our business interests, degrading our position and character as the metropolitat, with the representative of the report of the each of the surrounding country all the people follow i The bill bangs fire in the House, awaiting the voice of New Hampshire. Let that voice be for the Constitution, slavery or no slavery.

We can only stand upon the Constitution. THE STREETS-THE PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT .-It will be seen, from the proceedings of the mass meeting in the Park yesterday afternoon, that the movement of the people on behalf of clean streets is assuming a definite and tangible shape. The course of action adopted at this meeting cannot fail, if followed up with spirit, in producing the most beneficent results to our city. The precedent thus established indicates the only alternative of reform in the administration of our municipal affairs. Limited as it has been to the condition of the streets, our fellow-citizens will perceive in this movement the key to the solution of all the existing abuses in the corporation. It is simply this: that when the patience of the people is exhausted they shall fall back upon the sovereign authority, dismiss their unworthy servants, and appoint others, and when this falls to take their own business into their own hands, demanding such amendments in the fundamental law as will render it practically useful, instead of being a stalking horse for corrupt speilsmen.

We trust that the general committee from the several wards which is to meet at the Astor House to-morrow will draw up a petition to the Legislature, calling upon that body to make such amendments in our city charter as will remedy the grievances complained of. It is necessary that some one of our city authorities should be made responsible for the cleaning of the streets, that the people may hereafter know who is accountable for the neglect of this important duty. From the report of the Board of Health, published in another column, it will be seen that that body have taken measures for the immediate cleaning of the streets; but this does not at all interfere with the radical movement of the people, which contemplates a permanent reform. Let it be followed up:

THE EDITORIAL INVESTIGATION BY THE SENATE. -We have heard nothing further of the project nt-at-arms to arrest several of the editors in this city and elsewhere, who published sundry treaties and other secret documents belonging to the Senate. Should the Sehands; and whereas, under our present city charter there appears neither relief nor the prospect of relief—therefore, be appears neither relief nor the prospect of relief—therefore, appears not the relief nor the prospect of relief—therefore, appears not not not relief.

Resolved, That this meeting invest the committee, consisting of two persons from each ward, with the necessary authority to petition the Legislature of this State on behalf of the people, to so amend the city of this State on behalf of the people, to so amend the city of the secure hereafter the thorough cleansing of our streets.

After the adoption of the foregoing resolutions, Mr. Wh.Dz, in compliance with the unanimous call of the meeting, came forward and spoke substantially as follows:—

Gentlemen—This looks like revolution but it is pleasing to me that we are not in a city like ancient Rome, where one of the legislators could not speak without placing himself in danger of being stoned. This is an opportunity I did not seek, but as you have called upon me I will not shrink from the responsibility which you, who are the rulers, have placed upon me. I hope that the resolutions will be carried into immediate effect, that we may have a platform upon which we can stand. We have been laboring under a great difficulty heretofore, because we have not had anything definite to act upon. The Common Council are not invested with any power to clean the streets in the new charter. They might let out contracts, but when we went to the Comptroller he would refuse to pay, and point us to the charter. Now, gentlemen, we have always been law and charter abiding citizens; and no matter what may have been said about the inactivity of the Common Council.

Mr. Where—I am here to defend myself and those who act with me: and it is a poor time indeed when a man act with the common time. nate pass the resolution and require our presence at Washington, we shall certainly give them all the information we can on the matter in question, and possibly on a few others. If we know but little about the treaties, we know a good deal about the Scarlet letter, which is quite as interesting as the other subjects of inquiry; and we are ready to disclose it to the

THE LATE GERMAN NERBASSA MUNICIPAL THE HERALD RE FORTER.—The Tribune yesterday published a communica-tion, signed "A German," which, alluding to our previous remarks that the Germans were somewhat in a fog as to the objects of their late meeting in Washington Hall, states Now, it is of course unnecessary to say one word abou what the HERALD suspects, as a person representing him self as a reporter of that paper was so drunk and noisy that he could not be 'suspected' of seeing anything in the right light." We deny that any drunken or noisy person represented himself as a reporter for this paper at the meeting in question. Our reporters, at any rate are all steady, temperate, capable men. But what does it signify if a "noisy, drunken person," did repre sent himself as from the HERAID? Are there not impos tors everywhere? Does not the Tribune attempt to palm itself upon the public as a moral, religious paper, while it is filled with infidelity, Hot Corn literature, and opposition to the marriage relation?

The Selzure of the Steamship Black Warrior at Havana. The following is a copy of a telegraphic despatch re

ceived by Messrs. Livingston, Crocheron & Co., the agents of the steamship Black Warrior, from Captain J. D. Bulloch, her commander, yesterday morning, March 7-

Mesers Livingston, Crocheron & Co.:—
The Elack Warrior has been detained by the authorities at Havana. Her cargo is declared confiscated, and is now being discharged by Spanish officers. The reason assigned is, that the cargo in transit was not manifested. Will write fully by the steamer Philadelphia.

J. D. BULLOCH.
The Elack Warrior was on her thirty-sixth visit to the port of Havana. The form of entry, or manifest, used for eporting her arrival, was prescribed by one of the officials attached to the Havana Custom House, who visited the ship in the government boat, (Captain of the Port,) on the first visit of the steamer, in August, 1852, and has been used and accepted by them ever since. No other form was ever required, and no notification given that any other would be necessary. The ship was enter-ed as in ballast for Havana, (as she did not carry freight to or from that port.) It was never supposed that th Spanish Custom House had anything to do with freight transit for Mobile or New York, and not intended be landed there. The usual manifests, with the ship' clearance from Mobile and New York, were always on

Naval Intelligence. The sloop of war Dale sailed from Bathurst river, Gamia, on the 3d of February for Port Grande.

board with the ship's papers, but were never asked for

by the Spanish authorit

The sloop-of-war Albany arrived at Kingston, Ja., February 15 from San Juan, Nicaragua, and sailed 21st on uary 15 from San Juan, Records, rules; all well.

The frigate St. Lawrence remained at Callao January
16. She would proceed to Valparaiso in February.

Political Intelligence. The two houses of the Ohio Legislature met on the 4th inst., at noon, and cast 110 votes for United States Sena-tor, as follows: tish aristocracy. Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's proclamation will be very apt to bring the Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Palmerston, and their more elevated allies behind the scenes i nator, from 4th of March, 1855.

THE STREETS!-THE STREETS!!

SECOND MASS MEETING IN THE PARK.

PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT.

STREET SWEEPERS IN BROADWAY.

&c.

Another mass meeting was held in the Park yesterday

ternoon, on the present all-absorbing and important

subject—the cleaning of the streets. Soon after four

o'clock, between two and three thousand persons assem-

bled in front of the City Hall to hear the report of th

committee appointed at the meeting held on Monday,

nd to adopt such measures as might be deemed requisite

At the conclusion of the President's address Mr. Min

ERBROOK proceeded to read the report of the committee

of five appointed at the meeting of Monday to nominate

of five appointed at the meeting of Monday to nominate another committee, consisting of two persons from each ward, whose duty it should be to take into consideration the present condition of the streets, and who should be invested with power to devise means for their thorough cleansing hereafter.

The following is the report of the mmittee, which, with a few alterations, was adopted by the meeting:—
First Ward.—Wm. Ryder, P. T. Milligan.

Second Ward.—Jas. C. Stoneall, Robt. B. Coleman.
Third Ward.—Bennis Mullins, George Butts.
Fifth Ward.—John Y. Savage, Jr., J. E. Fountain.

Sixth Ward.—Geonis Mullins, George Butts.
Fifth Ward.—Geo. Arnstrong, Joseph Cole.

Eighth Ward.—Geo. Arnstrong, Joseph Cole.

Eighth Ward.—S. A. Manwaring, John Chambers.

Ninth Ward.—John Mullay, Dr. Forrester.

Tenth Ward.—John Mullay, Dr. Forrester.

Tenth Ward.—John Burn. Tr. Millier.

Twelfth Ward.—John Dimon, Marcus B. Beaner.

Thirteenth Ward.—John Dimon, Marcus B. Beaner.

Flytteenth Ward.—John Dimon, Marcus B. Beaner.

Flytteenth Ward.—Geo. Cauliield, Richard P. Dunn.

Eighteenth Ward.—Geo. Cauliield, Richard P. Dunn.

Eighteenth Ward.—Geo. R. Jacques, John Coughlan.

Twentieth Ward.—E. W. B. Fellows, Chas. Tracy.

Twenty-second Ward.—Chas. G. Griffin, James C. Burnham.

When these names were adopted, Mr. Middlebrooks

When these names were adopted, Mr. Middlebrooks read the following preamble and resolution, which were

Three cheers were given at the close of Mr. Wilde's remarks; after which the following letter from Hon. I eter Dawson, Member of Assembly from this city, to James Gordon Bennett, Esq., was read by Mr. Middle-

Mr. Dawson's letter was received with repeated applause. Several persons were then called to address the meeting, but as no one came forward to do so, the meeting soon after adjourned.

THE CLEANING OF THE STREETS.

NOTICE TO THE COMMITTEE.

The members of the committee appointed yesterday at the mass meeting in the Park, are requested to meet to-morrow, (Thursday,) at 12 o'clock, in the Astor House,

to take such action as they may deem requisite to insure the future thorough cleansing of the streets. A punctual

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

attendance of all the members is requested

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER, ALBANY, March 4, 1854.

e following preamble and resolution, which were animously adopted:—
eas. The condition of the streets of our city, from pable neglect of the constituted authorities, has

it was convened.

Proceedings, Speeches, and Resolutions

calth, there is also the Commissioners of oned of the following heads of department of the control of the contr That our citizens may know what may be expected the Board of Health, if they do their duty, we have p MEETING OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH lished a portion of the act defining the powers of members, and providing for the general cleanliness All the Streets to be Swept Immediately,

city of the oceans of fith which now bury it: board held a meeting yesterday. Besides the Re Health, there is also the Commissioners of Health.

all matters connected with the public health thereof.

The remainder of this title states that the Board mast with closed doors of they choose, and fixes the salarie and fees of the different officers.

Title II. is in regard to the quarantine, making regulations concerning the treatment of vessels, duties of plote, &c.

Title III. internal regulations for the preservation of the public health of the city of New York.

Section 1. The City Inspector of the city of New Yor

Section I. The City Inspector of the city of New York chall have power.

To appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen of said city, from time to time, all an iso many health wardens and other officers as the Common Council or the Board of Health, shall direct, to Common Council or the Board of Health, the laws and ordinances of the Green of Health, the laws and ordinances of the Common Council of said city, and the laws of this State, re lating to the public health. Such health wardens and officers shall be subject to the supervision and control of the City Inspector.

Sec. 2. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, shall have full power and authority to mak and pass all such by laws and ordinances, as they shall from time to time deem necessary and proper for the preservation of the public health of said city, and also for the abate ment and removal of all and every nuisance in said city, and ment and removal of all and every nuisance in said city, and more ment and removal to all the commonal to the public health of said city, and also for the abate ment and removal to all the lawful for the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, in all cases where they may deem it neems are for compelling the proprieture or owners of the lot or lot upon which the same may be to abate and remove the same sary for the more speedy execution of said by-laws or ordinances, or any of them, to cause any such nuisance or nuisances to be abated or removed at their own expenses; and they are hereby authorised to levy and collect the sum or sums so expended, with lawful interest, and all rossonable cets and expenses attending such proceedings, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the proprietors or owners on expended, their respective the ment as a consense of the laws been expended, their respective health and sand expenses the wind interest upon the amount of every such expenses by action in any court of said expense from the time of payment thereof, with full clost of said.

This article defines the duties of physicians and other persons.

It is the duty of every physician, when required by the Board of Health, to report to the City Inspector any and every person attacked with any pestilential, contagious or infectious disease, &c.

Sec. 14. The Board of Health shall have power to prohibit at such times and for such period and periods of time as they shall see cause, the packing or repeaking of any salted, provisions in any and all parts of the city.

Sec. I7. All salted or pickled provisions, and all hides, skins and cotton, that may be deposited in those parts of the city wherein the Board of Health shall prohibit the packing or repacking of salted provisions, at the time or times when such prohibition may be made, shall be reported for thy with by the owner or person having charge thereof, to the office of the City inspector, that the same may be examined, and if necessary destroyed or removed. amily use.

Soc. 21. Every person who shall refuse or neglect to obey
the directions of this article, or of the Board of Health or
City Inspector pursuant thereto, in relation to the proviions and other articles above mentioned, shall be considered utily of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be subject to fine or imprisonment, or, both, at the discretion of the
court. Such fine shall not exceed one thousand dollars, and
such imprisonment shall not exceed two years.

THE PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY OF THE
BOARD OF HEALTH.
At a meeting of the Board of Health, March 7, 1854,
the following premble and resolutions were presented.

Common Council shall devise and adopt a pormanent and more effective system of street cleaning than the present; therefore be it

Resolved, That the City Inspector be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to take such measures as he shall deem necessary to carry said ordinance into effect, by causing the removal of all dirt, filth, garbage, coal sakes, &c., &c., from the streets, avenues, and public places of the city, and to cause all such streets, avenues and public places to be kept in a proper and cleanly condition until such time as the Common Council shall adopt a permanent and more effective system of street cleaning than the present; said work to be immediately commenced, and prosecuted under the immediate direction and supervision of the City Inspector; and the Sanitary Committee of this Board and the City Inspector are hereby fully authorized to incur any and all expenses which may be deemed necessary to the faithful execution of said work.

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of all the members of this Board, to be designated the "Sanitary Committee" of the Beard of Health for cach ward, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to advise with the City Inspector in the execution of the foregoing work, and resolutions directing the same, and to examine all hills and venebers for work done under the direction of these resolutions.

Recolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay all hills are work done in execution of the foregoing resolutions; and the ordinance of the Common Council directing the same, when each hill shall have been properly authenticated as correct, by the apported of a majority of the members of the Sanitary Committee of each ward of this Board, and the City Inspector.

The first resolution was adopted.

approval of a majority of the members of the Sanitary Committee of each ward of this Board, and the City Inspector.

The first resolution was adopted.

The vote on the second resolution was as follows:—
Affirmative—Aldermen Williamson, Blunt, Baird, Howard, Woodward, Wm. Tucker, Trowbridge, Boardman, Covert, Kelly, Ely, Herrick, C. H. Tucker, Mott, and Drake; Councilmen Henry, Smith, Clifton, Young, Healy, Schenck, Clancy, Donoho, Seely, Gray, Wild, Roe, Holder, Schenck, Clancy, Donoho, Seely, Gray, Wild, Roe, Holder, Brush, Reed, Purdy, Phillips, Kimbark, Raymond, Elliott, Forbes, Sammis, Belden, Moneghan, Slevin, Beakley, Mc-intyre, Wm H Smith, Hodgkinson, Lambrecht, Curry, Conover, Earl, Baxier, Moller—49.

Negative—Aldermen Brown, Voorbis, Christy, and Lord; councilmen Kennedy, Tuttle, and Vernilye—7.

The vote on the third resolution was as follows:—
Affirmative—Aldermen Williamson, Blunt, Baird, Howind, Woodward, Trowbridge, Boardman, Covert, Christy, Ely, Herrick, and Drake; Councilmen Clifton, Young, Healy, Schenck, Clancy, Donoho, Soely, Gray, Wild, Hoder, Reed, Purdy, Phillips, Elliott, Sammis, Belden, Slevin, Beakley, Wm. H. Smith, Hodgkinson, Lambrecht, Curry, Conover, Earl, Moller—37.

Negative—Aldermen Wm. Tucker, Voorbis, Lord, and Mott; Councilmen Kennedy, Tuttle, Forbes, Vermilye, Baxter—9.

The Board then adjourned.

A Voice.—Oh, you come here to defend the Common Council!

Mr. Whire.—I am here to defend myself and those who act with me; and it is a poor time indeed when a man cannot do either without being called to account for it. (Cheers and applause.) In this building there is now assembled the Board of Health, who are taking the responsibility of having the streets cleaned, and d—n the expense. (Cheers and laughter.) Though a reformer, and elected on the reform ticket, I am not a sixpenny-squeezing reformer. I believe this is not a village, but a wealthy metropolis, too great to stoop to a mean and miserable economy; there is no people more ready and more willing to pay for it, provided they can get an equivalent. We have been laboring a long time for this reform, and I sincerely hope the resolution will be carried into effect, and that the city charter will be amended as the people want. J. G. BENNETT, Eeg.—

DEAR SIR—I see by your paper of this morning a call for the citizens of New Jork to devise some means for cleaning the streets of said city. Now, sir, you know as well as I do that nething can be done by the Board of Aldermen, under the present amended charter. Sir, I would suggest a plan Let the people assemble in their might in the Park, and call for a new charter, and appoint a committee to draft a new one, and send a committee there to assist in getting it through this House while we are in session, in the same manner as the would be reformers did last year in pushing through the amended charter as it now stands, which, in my humble judgment, is ruinous to the city's comfort. Let us have the charter of 1839, or let us begin out of the new, and frame one from the State constitution; and, sir, und this is done, and none but housest men elected to office. New York city will be robbed, Plundered, and neglected. A delegation from your Board of Aldermen and from your Councilmen had a hearing before us in the Capitol this morning—I mean before the New York delegation—and each one had told a different story. There scened to be no unanimity of action amongst them. I must confess that I know not what they want; but sir, send here a good delegation to seek a new charter, and believe me, that their petition will be heard. They shall have my humble assistance. Without this is done, I see no other way to redress the city's wrongs. Respected sir, if this note is worth anything, you may make what disposition you please of it. Yours, very respectfully.

Mr. Dawson's letter was received with repeated as

STREET SWEEPERS IN BROADWAY. STREET SWEEPERS IN BROADWAY.

At an early hour yesterday morning those of our citizens who happened to be passing down Broadway were startled at the unlooked-for apparition of a party of men, provided with shovels and carts, and evidently bent on making a desperate onslaught upon the domains of King Mud. Small detachments were set to work at intervals from Grace church to the Battery, and, conducting themselves right manfully and well, soon brought to the light here and there patches of the Russ pavement. As the sun rose higher and higher, and the busy hum of day here and there patches of the Russ pavement. As the sun rose higher and higher, and the busy hum of day commenced, long lines of pedestrians began to fill the streets, and then the altered condition of the streets be-gan to attract universal attention. Along the sidewalk were crowds of amazed individuals, with staring eyes and suspended breath, gazing with all their might at the unwonted spectacle. There it was! Could they believe their eyes? The foundations of the vast superstructure of filth had been discovered—Broadway was not bottom-less!

of fifth had been discovered—Broadway was not bottomless!
Soon everybody was inquiring for the author of this
sudden innovation upon the ancient prerogatives of the
sommipreent deity—mad. We believe Mr. George
White, Superintendent of Streets, had the honor of
originating this spasmodic effort at relief. Whatever
influence the pressure of public opinion may have had
in the matter, certainly we should accept the purification, however partial, with thankfulness. The increased
facilities for street-crossing can hardly be realized by
those who have not suffered from the almost impassable
condition of the streets heretofore. No mud was left
for reckless omnibuses to scatter over well dressed passengers, no costly dresses were ruined, ho tempers
spoiled. The change, sudden and incomplete as it was THE LAWS DEFINING ITS DUTIES.

It is a matter upon which we can congratulate our fellow citigens, that the Board of Health have at length